gth Page of a certain Composition: Who would think it was meant to extend Two full Pages verbatin, with out any further Acknowledgment ? I understand no. thing of such a finesse to catch the Admiration of the Vulgar. A Vestry had set up the most absurd Claim in the World to a Right of Prefentation by Lapse from the Lord Proprietary. Godolphin says, the King cannot be bound by Lapse of Time: The Bystander added the Proprietary's Name upon the Credit of this Syllogifm. Lord B— flands loco Regir, in respect of this
Government, therefore Lord B— cannot be bound
by Lapfe of Time.

by Lapfe of Time.

But farther—" No Donation incurs a Lapfe—
A Lapfe must be ab Inseriore ad Inseriorem—Thus is exactly stands in his (the Bystander's) Piece."

Mark the Ingenuousness of C. D. He first grossly a buses the Bystander for a Blunder—That Blunder his own, and he has Grace enough to acknowledge is in the next Gazette. From an Inserior to an Inferior, would be a curious Lapse indeed—The Art of Sinking grain with a Witness!

Sinking from Depth to Depth a vast Profound; that is to fay, from the Vestry to C. D. who not only

that is to fay, from the Vestry to C. D. who not only feems the lowest of the Creation, but has likewise the happy Art of sinking sometimes even beneath himself.

—Who is the Sharper? Who is the Cheat? Who deserves the Pump and the Horse-Pond?

To follow C. D. Step by Step, through all his Dirt and Filth, would be an Herculean Labour, and next to cleansing Augear's Stable. He opens with—"The greatest Objection to his Dissimulation is the Folly of cleansing Augear's Stable. He opens with—" The greatest Objection to his Dissimulation is the Folly of it, when not concealed."—This is either downright Nonsense, or worse. The Folly of Dissimulation, when not concealed, is your greatest Objection to it. To Dissimulation, well concealed, you have not much Objection.—It is one of your Cardinal Virtues.—Your Servant, most hypocritical Sir! Thou arch Dissembler! Do you think yourself such a Master in the Art of Dissimulation, that the Folly of it cannot be seen through? Thus, the Spartan held Robbery no Crime, unless discovered; and the Boy was praised, who permitted the Fox that he carried under his Cloak, to eat his Bowels out, rather than betray the Thest.—

to eat his Bowels out, rather than betray the Theft.— Thus, Virtue and Vice, Innocence and Guilt, Truth Thus, Virtue and Vice, Innocence and Guilt, Truth and Falfehood, stand upon the same Line in some Peoples Calendars, and shift Places as Interest directs. C. D. explains a Letter of Admission to be a Power intended to be conferred upon a Minister, of entering, or being admitted into a Benesice. The Querist has an excellent Advocate, with a fine clear Head, and as excellent Knack at defining:——I repeat my Desaition of Admission from Lord Coke——"Admission is when a Bishop, upon Examination, admits a Clerk as able," and saith, "Admitts to babilem." Is this an intentival, or an assual Admission? When the blind lead the blind, we know their Fate. Were we to hear these Two Sa

we know their Fate. Were we to hear these Two sa-ges of the Law complimenting each other, it would be as comic a Scene as that described by the Poet; The Courts, of late, Two Brother Lawyers faw, Who deem'd each other Oracles of Law;

Each had a Gravity would make you split,
And hated the Bystander as a Wit;
"Twas, Sir—your Law, and, Sir, your Eloquence,"
"Yours, Charlem's Manner; and yours, Cambus " Senfe."

When Men of no Invention, and great Reading ft down to write, we must pardon long Quotations, the' they may not always choose to acknowledge the Obii-

What a Distinction between the Words Petities and Defire! What Stress upon the Term adjacent! One of the most contemptible Ideas, as Lord Charlem Lid of Virtual Representation, that ever entered the Head of Man! What awkward Attempts at Wit! Somewhat like an Elephans's dancing a Jig! When a Man retors another's Words, a Bystander thinks he has nothing to say of his own. What an Alarm upon a Text, which was not preach'd on! "The Bystander's Horse is an Advowson:" Upon the same Principle, C. D's Horse is an As, and quite as wise as his Master.——What a pretty System of Subordination, of which he used to be so sond! Respect equally due from the Principal to the Vestry.—What a Fuss to find the Bishop, what the Incumbent will do as well!—What Billingare What a Distinction between the Words Petities and the Veftry.—What a Fus to find the Bishop, whea the Incumbent will do as well!—What Billings:: Language, for a Blunder he made himself! But be it fo surfeited with Truth, that it is no Wonder he has such an Aversion to it, and it is plain a Lie will not chook

Have I not driven the Miscreant (that is Mecreant the Infidel) to his last Shift? He admits for once, the Authority of the Bible.—To give, is to fend, to emmanicate.—Narrow minded Wretch! Have you no other Idea of giving, tho' of receiving you have such sensible Conviction?

'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe, For what Man gives, the Gods by him before.

May the Divine Truths, whilft you are hunting for Authorities, strike upon your harden'd Mind, and work such a Convertion, that you may hence become a good Christian, and a quiet Citizen.

If the Querist, by a Series of Reasoning, reduced himfelf to this single Question, "Whether, under the Uncertainty which was the vacant Parish, the Minister could regularly receive the Income of either." It was a Question so silly and absurd, that it was not worth

Tho' the Office of Sidesmen is abridged, since luckily for C. D. the Writ of Heretico comburendo (Heretic burnit) is abolished; (for Heretic, in a larger Seuse, sinste a Person, only a Christian in Name, and not in Truth and Deed; and particularly one, not only an Install in his sun Heart, but fond of making Converts to Installity yet et they still spoke of by Godolphin, as synonimus with a Vestry, c. 13, \$18, in these Words—" The Christian Gift of Goods, in their Custedy, without the Afric of the Sidesmen, or Vestry, is woid." And in \$6, he discribes them as Africants to a Charchwardens, chosen for that or yet Purpose. And the 90th Canon Seaks by them is the same Manner, and requires that they bould be sobot of creat Persons. The only Difference now is, in the News. The autient Name of Sidesmen is still reserved in old Paristes, which is changed into that of Vestrymen, in all those of a later Feundation.

anivering in any Manner, but by turning it into Ridicule.—It ferms to be upon a Level with his Friend C. D's Capacity, who fays, "should a Minister be preferred from one Parish to another, there must be a vacancy in the former. But how to hold both? By pistol Law? No, nor by Blunderbuss Law? Nor yet by the dama'd Canoa Law alone.—The dama'd Canon Law! From the Judge of an Ecclesiastical Court! †—What Intemperance of Expression is In the public Street wo! D—d crabbed perhaps! Too indolent to read; too stupid to understand; too old to learn: Pity but he had been thought too old to rise!

But mark C. D's Evasion.—They have no more to do with the Canon Law, propris Vigere, than with the Papal Authority, from which no inconsiderable Part of it is derived.—As the Law of the Pope, that is, propris Vigere, it has no Force; but, as a Law received by public Consent, adopted by general Usage, and consisted by Statute: It is, as Lord Chief Justice Vaughan says, as much the Law of the Land, and as well, and by the same Authority, as any other Part of the Law of the Land; and it is universally held that it is binding upon the Laity, as well as the Clergy of the Realm.

that it is binding upon the Laity, as well as the Clergy

that it is foliating upon the Early, as when the Realm.

"The Peclefiastical Law of the Kingdom of England,
is compounded of these main Ingredients.—The
"Civil Law, the Canon Law, the Common Law, and
the Statute Law. Where these Laws do interfere,
or cross each other, the Order of Preference is this:
"The Civil Law submitteth to the Canon Law, both
the Common Law, and all to the Statute Law; "The Civil Law submitteth to the Canon Law, both to the Common Law, and all to the Statute Law; so that from any one or more of these, without all so them together, or from all of them together, without all attending to their comparative Obligation, it is not possible to exhibit a distinct Prospect of the Eng"By Ecclefialtical Jurisdiction."

Burn's Presace.
The Constitution of the Church, established in Manyand is explained in the Fourth Section of the Charter.

land, is explained in the Fourth Section of the Charter, and Lord Baltimore is declared Patron Paramount there-The Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches which are, or may be erected, are expressly granted and confirmed to him, and his Heirs; which Churches are directed to be dedicated, and confectated, according to the Eccleficial Laws of the Kingdom of England. And inasmuch as it is held, that there is but one Canon Law, per totam Ecclefiam, and that the Law of the Church of England, is as well general as national, † extensible over all subordinate Countries and Dominions, where that Church is established, the Church in Mary land must necessarily be subject to, and governed by, the

inne Law.
In the Acts of Assembly 1692, and 1696, it is enacted,
"That the Church of England, within this Province,
shall enjoy all and singular her Rights, Privileges, and
Freedoms, as it is now, or shall be hereafter established,
by Law, in England;" which Provision was unnecessary,
see the very Establishment, of the Church according to as the very Establishment of the Church, according to the Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England, implies the Government of it by the same.—This Law is moreover declared, to be in full Force, in all its Parts, in the Acts 1696, c. 17, §. 7, and 1723, c. 19, §. 6.—Shall the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of England, and the Canons and Conflictutions of the Church with the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of the Church with the Laws and Conflictutions of the Church with the Laws and Statutes of the Church with the Laws and Conflictutions of the Church with the Canons and Conflictutions of the

land, and the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, by Law established, (saving always his Majesty's Prerogative Royal) bind the Visitors of Free-Schools, and not extend over the Church in Maryland? How glaring an Absurdity!

It is held, that if any uninhabited Country be discovered, and planted by English Subjects, all the English Laws are immediately there in Force. For, as the Law is the Birth-right of every Subject, wheresoever they go, they carry their Laws with them. Do you claim to have brought with you, those Laws that protect and secure your Civil Rights and Liberties, but choose to leave those that secure and maintain your Religious Rights, behind you? And, as if the Clergy had not Rights to support, as well as other Men, would you Rights to support, as well as other Men, would you exclude them the Privileges of Free Subjects to the King, because they are the Servants of the King of Kings?

* Mr. Patterson, a Gentleman from Philadelphia, who carried a certain Minister's Letter to a certain Squire, assisted him upon his Return, that the Squire was attended by a Servant armed with a Blunderbuss, who was ender'd off before he came up; but that he receiv'd the Information from the Squire's own Mouth, tho' he had appointed his Adversary to meet him alone, and provided with Pistols only. Mr. Patterson surther added his Opinion, that Murder would have been committed, had not the Minister, by the Providence of God, and timely Intelligence, avoided the Stroke.— Can any Man, not only the least acquainted with the Law of Arms, and its nice Punctilion, but even of common Sense, ask, why he prosecuted no farther an Affair of this Nature? Upon what Terms, with what Confidence, with what Security was it possible?— But Contempt and Silence are the helf Arguments. A Revival of the Subjett in the Public Papers, more clearly than ever * Mr. Patterson, a Gentleman from Philadelphia, who of the Subject in the Public Papers, more clearly than ever demonstrates from whence the Mischief single took its Rife; especially, as the Person concern'd, had express'd himself a few Days before, strongly prejudic'd in the Stranger's Favour, warmly attach'd to his Interest, and had done him many that the Stranger's stranger's favour, Alls of Kindness and Friendship.

Acti of Kindness and Friendsbip.

† As the Statute of H. VIII. c. 19. now stands, all-Causes Testamentary, Matrimonial, Tubes, Incentinency, motorious Crimes of Public Scandal, wilful Absence from Divine Service, and other Misdemeanors, in, or relating to the Church, and not punishable by the Temporal Law of the Realm, are still reserved to the Ecclesastical Courts. By the Act of Assembly 1715, c. 39, § 2. the Judge or Commissary-General for Probat of Wills, is directed to proceed according to the Laws of England, now in Force, or to be beraster in Force, within Tuvelve Months after such Laws shall be published in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, if pleaded before him. From which Clause appears the Necessity, not only of Judges, but of Praditioners also in this Court, being well acquainted, as well with the Civil and Ecclesistical Laws, as the Common and Statute Laws, provided for their Direction in such Matters: And the 127th Canon is very express upon this Head; which ordains, that no Man shall bereaster be admitted Chancellor, Commissary, or Oficial, to exercise any Ecclesistical Jurishistion, but one learned in the Civil and Ecclesistical Laws.

1 God. c. 26, § 7.

1 God. c. 26, §. 7.

TO THE PRINTERS.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF Dr. HAMILTON.

Mors Janua Vite.

HE's gone! The best of Men is dead!
The Vital Breath is flown! The fleeting Soul to GOD is fled, To GOD, who call'd his own!

Tho' peaceful refts the mould'ring Clay, Which circling Time will rot, Within the Mind his Virtues stay, Too great to be forgot.

Could Learning, Wit, or matchless Skill, The lethal Dart repel, He must have been among us still, Who thus regreted fell.

The good, the rich, the friendless Poor, All mourn alike his End, None came unwelcome to his Door, None vainly ask'd a Friend.

But why should we for Virtue weep, Too pure on Earth to stay; Like David, he is lull'd asleep, To wake in endless Day.

Then, while the friendly Tear we give, Let heart-felt Sorrow cry; Like Hamilton, let's learn to live! Like Hamilton, to die!

April 16, 1768.

To be SOLD, to the higheft Bidder, by the Subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at the late Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Welth, deceased, for Cash or Bills of Exchange,

A PARCEL of young Country-born SLAVES, confifting of Men, Women, and Children; likewife a good Blacksmith, with Tools, and a fine Barber and Peruke-Maker: Also Stock of all Kinds, Household Furniture, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin at Two o'Clock precifely. The Subscriber likewise has a Schooner now on the Stocks, burden about 45 Tons, fit for Sea or Bay, which he will either fell or charges. which he will either sell or charter; she will be ready to take her Loading for any Place, in Ten or Fisteen

Days from the above Date.
("2) . THOMAS RUTLAND. (W2) · •

> A N T E W

YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and A understands Accounts: Such a one, if well re-commended for his Honesty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

LI. Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. James A Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are requeited to make immediate Payment, or they may de-pend on having their Accompts, &c. speedily put in Suit. (*3) SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.

Baltimore-Town, April 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Sub-P. scriber intends to apply to the next General As-fembly, for an Act, to enable her to sell and dispose of Part of the real Estate of her late Hand—She once more requests the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their feveral Claims immediately, that the may annex an Account of the same to her Petition. MARY PHILPOT.

(tf) April 17, 1768.

WANTED, on Freight, for GLASGOW, 140 Hogsbeads of TOBACCO.

THE Ship will carry about 450 Hogsheads, and is expected to arrive by the End of this Month. Any Person inclinable to ship, may apply for Terms to the Subscriber, residing in Dumsfries, Potomack River, Virginia.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

At Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland,

IGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixbelow at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixpence to the Groom.—In Heber's Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old Figure is faid to be got by an Arabian, and in the fame Book, for 1764, look for Bowles in the Index, you'll see Figure's Dam was got by young STANDERT. The Mares with Figure 1ast Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be cover'd by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.

Pasturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.——It is prefumed to desire those to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover d by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amis.

FOUND, on the 14th Inft. off Poplar Island, an Anchor, that weighs 208 lb. with a flip Bouy, marked with the Letter F, and Seventy Fathom of Cable.

The Owner may have them again on proving Pro-perty and paying Charges. JOHN WILLIBY.

AN

N Dorchester Paristi, in Dorchester County, a C U-RATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Veftry of the faid Parish.

. Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

Ralimore County, Hunting-Ridge, April 9, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 17th Ult.
a Country-born Negro Man, named TOM, he has an Iron Collar on his Neck, double riveted; he is Five Feet Ten Inches high, yellow Complexion, straight made, combs his Wool, and ties it behind, has a Scar on his Nose, and a Flesh Lump or Mole on the upper Eye-Lash of his left Eye; about the Bigness of a large on his Noie, and a Frin Lump or Mole on the upper Eye-Lath of his left Eye, about the Bigness of a large Drop-Shot: Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old blue Fearnought Jacket, patched on the right Shoulder with light colour'd Cloth, an under Jacket, without Sleeves, a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, old Cotton ditto, yellow Yarn Stockings, new Country made Shoes, Osnabrig Shirt, but may have stolen other Cloaths, as he is a great Villain; he is a great Dancer and Card Player, and, at Times, has played away all his Cloaths from off his Back: He formerly belonged to Cant. Harry Carrill, of St. Mary's County, and may nis Cloaths from on his Back: He formerly belonged to Capt. Henry Carroll, of St. Mary's County, and may endeavour to get there again. It is requested by the Subscriber, that no Masters of Vessels; or any other Persons, may carry off, or harbour the skid Slave. I do also offer a Reward of Twenty Dollars; to any Person that will inform against the Person or Persons, that harbours or conceals the skid Slave, provided the Person or Persons. Configuing, can be brought to Ins. Person or Persons, so offending, can be brought so Justice.—Whoever brings home the said Slave, to his Master, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, fundry Tradit of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.

WO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, One containing 188½ Acres, called SCOTT's GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from Snowden's Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from Bladenfeurg; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from Bladensturg to Snowden's Works.——Those in Virginia, are in Hampshire County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on Mill-Creek, about 25 Miles below Fort Cumberland, on the main Road, leading from Winchester to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on faid Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great Cape-Capen, near the main Road, leading from Winchefter to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Perfon inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen West, of Upper-Marlisrough, or to the Subscriber, in Winchester.

(*4)

WILLIAM SCOTT.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, from King bury Furnace, in Baltimore Courty, about the latter End of October, or the Beginning of November last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the faid Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS

Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4*) FRANCIS PHILLIPS. (4w)

April 18, 1768. FREDERICK COUNTY RACES. N Tuesday the 24th of May next, will be run for, near George-Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.———On the Day following, will be Bridle included, and to rife and fall according to the Rules of Racing.—On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceeding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs Joseph Belt, or John Orme, the preceeding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Hears, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money.

Any Jockey detected in unsair Behaviours shall be Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.—To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

UST IMPORTED. In the BEVERLY, Capt. John Coulson, and to be fall by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, near the Dock, in Annapolis, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or

the Dock, in Annapolis, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit,

A LARGE and complete Associated and some statement of EU-ROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongst which are the following: Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Jesuits Bark, Salad Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balson, Actorfon's Pills, British Oil, Silk Lashes for Whips, Black and Scarlet Snail Trimmings, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White Paris Net, Blond Lace, Book Muslin, Plain Cypress, sprigged, dressed and small Figured, sprigged undressed Gauze, Black and White Catgut, Sail-Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Mariners Compasses, White Lead ground in Oil, Store, and Money Scales and Weights, a complete Set of Shoemakers Tools, London Steel, Grindstones, and genuine Bohea Tea, at Six Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

(1*)

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

HERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Lintbicum, living on the Head of Middle-Run, near Francis Davit, in Friderick County, taken up as a Stray, a Black HORSB, 13 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter K; supposed to be about 17 or 18 Years old: Said Horse trots and